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EXAMINER

FABER, DAVID

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2178

DATE MAILED: 09/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/805,045		LANDER, RICHARD ERIC	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	David Faber		2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 July 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed 24 July 2004.
2. Claims 1, 5-9, 11-13, 15-17, and 20-30 have been amended.
3. The objection to the drawings has been withdrawn necessitated by the amendment. The rejection of claims 1, 7-9, 11-13, 15-17, 20 and 27-29 under 35 USC 112 has been withdrawn necessitated by the amendment. The rejection of Claims 11-30 under 35 USC 101 has been withdrawn necessitated by the amendment.
4. Claims 1-30 are pending. Claims 1, 11, 17, and 21 are independent claims.

Drawings

5. The drawings filed on 19 March 2004 are now accepted by the Examiner from the amendment to the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

7. Claim 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

As per independent claim 1, the amended claim limitations states "...wherein said first object is design to inherited a second object for generate an said XSLT transform. However, Examiner is unable to find the use or mentioning of the term "inherit" or inheritance within the specification. Examiner is able to find the use of incorporating objects as in disclosed in Paragraph 0034 as in statement "a variable process incorporates a standard process for generating an output transform" which does not disclose inheritance between the two processes. Thus Claim 1 and depending claims are rejected under 35 USC 112, first paragraph.

8. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

9. Claims 6 and 26 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 6 and 26 recites the second object is an XSLT transform, while in Claim 1 recites the second object used for generating an XSLT transform. Examiner is unsure what Applicant means by Claim 6 on how the second object is viewed as a XSLT transform, while Claim 1 discloses a second object for generating a XSLT transform make the Claim vague and indefinite. Examiner believes Applicant meant to disclose an XSLT transformation occurs. Therefore, throughout this Office action, Examiner still views the limitation as an XSLT transformation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

11. Claims 1-4, 6-8, 10-14, 20-24, 26-28 and 30 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kwok et al (US PGPub 2005/0050000, filed 9/2/2003).

As per independent Claim 1, Kwok et al discloses a method comprising:

- Producing an input file that identifies at least one data pattern from an XML source file (Paragraph 0044: a file comprising markup document is embodied with an XML document and a DTD document OR XML Schema. In addition, DTD/XML schema contain Xpath expressions which are identified. Paragraph 0035; 0045, lines 3-5)
- producing a first object for generating an XSLT transform, wherein said first object generates at least one first feature of said XSLT transform, and wherein said first object is designed to inherit a second object for generating an XSLT transform (Applicant admits in the specification (Paragraph 0009) that XSLT transform is a stylesheet (being both words are equivalent of each

- other) Therefore (FIG 3, FIG 5; Paragraph 0045-0046: Two different processes are used to generate two features for generating an XSLT transform. The first object generated is the presentation rules, while the second object is generated is content rules wherein the second objects and first objects are combined with a schema/DTD to produce a XSLT transform or stylesheet. When the presentation rules and content rules are combined, each are inheriting each other to become one, thus content rules are inheriting the presentation rules, as it can be viewed as the presentation rules are inheriting the content rules. Thus, a first object is designed to “inherit” a second object to generate said XSLT transform.)
- incorporating said second process into said first process, (FIG 3, (318); FIG 5 (510); Paragraph 0047) wherein said second process uses said input file to generate second feature of said out XSLT transform. (Paragraph 0045: content rules are generated according the markup document)

As per dependent Claim 2, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- said input file identifies at least one data pattern from an XML source file by identifying at least one Xpath expression (DTD/XML schema contain Xpath expressions which are identified. Paragraph 0035; 0045, lines 3-5)

As per dependent Claim 3, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- said input file also identifies at least one output data format for a new file (system also receives device information about the target device that include specifications about the type of device, such as the preferred language, displaying the second of markup documents (Paragraph 0031)

As per dependent Claim 4, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- an Input file can comprise of subfiles which would include device information subfile(Paragraph 0031) , and input document that contain Xpath expressions (Paragraph 0035; 0045, lines 3-5)

As per dependent Claim 6, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- said second object is an XSLT transform (FIG 2, FIG 5 (514-516))

As per dependent Claim 7, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- wherein second object includes a process for placing at least one custom XSLT transform into said output XSLT transform (Paragraph 0047; FIG 5: content rules (transform) and presentation rules (another transform) that were generated are placed together into an transformation file (output XSLT transform file). It is considered a custom XSLT transform since for each document, different presentation rules and content rules are used for the transformation since content rules are selected based on the inputted markup

document and the presentation rules are generated based of the interface information inputted at that time.)

As per dependent Claim 8, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- wherein second object generates at least one XSLT template corresponding to the at least one data pattern from an XML source file (Since an XSLT template is stylesheet, and a stylesheet includes templates, a stylesheet is created based on content rules and presentation rules in which the rules reflect to the data patterns from the document (FIG 3,5))

As per dependent Claim 10, Kwok et al discloses a method wherein said input file conforms to an XML schema (Paragraph 0035, 0044-0045)

As per independent Claim 11, Kwok et al discloses a system comprising:

- a first data structure comprising an input file containing at least one Xpath expression (Paragraph 0044: a file comprising markup document is embodied with an XML document and a DTD document OR XML Schema. In addition, DTD/XML schema contain Xpath expressions which are identified. Paragraph 0035; 0045, lines 3-5)
- a first XSLT transform comprising instruction for generating at least one first feature of an output XSLT transform and incorporates a second XSLT transform, said second XSLT transform comprising instruction for generating

at least one second feature of an output XSLT transform; and (Applicant admits in the specification (Paragraph 0009) that XSLT transform is a stylesheet (being both words are equivalent of each other) Therefore (FIG 3, FIG 5; Paragraph 0045-0046: Two different processes are used to generate two features for generating an XSLT transform. The first process is generating presentation rules that provides the look and feel, while a second process is generating content rules wherein the second process and first processes are incorporated to produce a XSLT transform or stylesheet)

- a object in said second XSLT transform, said object comprising instructions for generating an XSLT template or a portion thereof based on said at least one Xpath expression. (FIG 3, (318); FIG 5 (510); Paragraph 0047): content rules are used for generation a XSLT template)

As per dependent Claim 12, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- wherein the input file conforms to an XML schema designed for readability by with said second XSLT transform (Paragraph 0035, 0044: XML schema documents may be used.)

As per dependent Claim 13, Claim 13 recites similar limitations as in Claim 7, and is similar rejected under rationale. Kwok et al discloses a method:

- custom transforms comprising instructions that can be incorporated into said output XSLT transform. (Paragraph 0047; FIG 5: content rules (transform))

and presentation rules (another transform) that were generated are placed together into an transformation file (output XSLT transform file))

As per dependent Claim 14, Kwok et al discloses a method:

- at least one identification of a new file data format in said input file. (an Input file can comprise of subfiles which would include device information subfile (system also receives device information about the target device that include specifications about the type of device, such as the preferred language, displaying the second of markup documents (Paragraph 0031) , and input document that would contain Xpath expressions (Paragraph 0035; 0045, lines 3-5))

As per dependent Claim 20, Claim 20 recites similar limitations as in Claim 7, and is similar rejected under rationale. Furthermore, Kwok et al discloses a component for inserting at least one custom XSLT template into an output XSLT transform. (Paragraph 0047; FIG 5: content rules and presentation rules that were generated are placed together into an transformation file (output XSLT transform file)

As per independent Claim 21, Kwok et al discloses a means:

- means for reading an input file that identifies at least one data pattern from an XML source file; and file (Paragraph 0044: a file comprising markup document is embodied with an XML document and a DTD document OR XML

Schema. In addition, DTD/XML schema contain Xpath expressions which are identified. Paragraph 0035; 0045, lines 3-5)

- means for generating at least one first feature of an output XSLT transform with a first object; and means for incorporating a second object for generating an XSLT transform into said first object, and (Applicant admits in the specification (Paragraph 0009) that XSLT transform is a stylesheet (being both words are equivalent of each other) Therefore (FIG 3, FIG 5; Paragraph 0045-0046: Two different processes are used to generate two features for generating an XSLT transform. The first process is generating presentation rules, while a second process is generating content rules wherein the second process and first processes are incorporated to produce a XSLT transform or stylesheet)
- means for said second object to use said input file to generate at least one second feature of said output XSLT transform. (FIG 3, (318); FIG 5 (510); Paragraph 0047) wherein said second process uses said input file to generate second feature of said output XSLT transform. (Paragraph 0045: content rules are generated according the markup document)

As per dependent Claim 22, Claim 22 recites similar limitations as Claim 2 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 23, Claim 23 recites similar limitations as Claim 3 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 24, Claim 24 recites similar limitations as Claim 4 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 26, Claim 26 recites similar limitations as Claim 6 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 27, Claim 27 recites similar limitations as Claim 7 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 28, Claim 28 recites similar limitations as Claim 8 and is similar rejected under rationale.

As per dependent Claim 30, Claim 30 recites similar limitations as Claim 10 and is similar rejected under rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 5, 17-19 and 25 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kwok et al (US PGPub 2005/0050000, filed 9/2/2003)

As per dependent claim 5, Kwok et al fails to specifically disclose using said first object to override a call initiated by said second object with a call to a portion of said first object for generating said at least one first feature of an output XSLT transform.

However, it was well-known in the art at the time of the invention for a process or a

thread to interrupt another process/thread being processed by CPU operated by process schedulers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with process interrupt since it would have provided the benefit of interrupting process/threads by prioritizing process/threads with higher priority to be processed.

As per independent Claim 17, Kwok et al discloses a transform comprising:

- a first component comprising instructions for transforming at least one section of an input file into an XSLT template or portion thereof; and (FIG 3, (318); FIG 5 (510); Paragraph 0047) wherein a component uses said input file to generate a stylesheet. (Paragraph 0045: content rules are generated according the markup document)

However, Kwok et al fails to specifically disclose a second component comprising instructions to call to an abstract named XSLT template. However, it was well-known in the art at the time of Applicant's invention that a process could produce a call that retrieves a stylesheet from memory, wherein listed as an abstract address, that could be used for future processes and operations. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with a process call to retrieve data since it would have provided the user the benefit of the functionality retrieving information for future operations such as editing the file or using the file to combine with another file.

As per dependent Claims 18 and 19, Kwok et al fails to specifically disclose a third component for identifying at least one namespace prefix from the input file and

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generating a header for an output XSLT transform including said namespace prefix and a fourth component for generating a temporary namespace and inserting it into said header for an output XSLT transform. However, it would have been obvious during the transformation for an individual to recognize namespaces prefixes in a file and copy and paste in the header portion of a new document or stylesheet. In addition, a individual could create a new (temporary) namespace and place it the header of a new stylesheet. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with a individual ability to copy and paste code from one file to another file since it would have provided the benefit of creating an customizable stylesheet or with desired presentation characteristics.

As per dependent Claim 25, Claim 25 recites similar limitations as Claim 5 and is similar rejected under rationale.

13. Claims 9, 15-16 and 29 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kwok et al (US PGPub 2005/0050000, filed 9/2/2003) in further view of Li et al (US Patent #6,799,299, filed 9/23/1999)

As per dependent Claim 9, Kwok et al fails to specifically discloses wherein said second object includes a call to an stub XSLT template that can be used by said first object to initiate the insertion of additional features into said at least one XSLT template. However, Li et al discloses the combination of a first stylesheet with a second stylesheet. Thus, combining stylesheets would have the features or elements of one of

the stylesheet incorporated or inserted into the other stylesheet when the two are combined. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with Li et al's method since Li et al's method would have provided a customizable method of creating customizable stylesheets for converting documents.

In addition, Kwok et al and Li et al fail to specifically disclose including a call to an stub XSLT template that can be used by said first process. However, it was well-known in the art at the time of Applicant's invention that a process could produce a call that retrieves a stylesheet from memory, wherein listed as an abstract address, that could be used for future processes and operations. In conjunction with Li et al, the first stylesheet may be retrieved, and then another process may combined the first stylesheet with the second stylesheet. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's and Li et al's method with a process call to retrieve data since it would have provided the user the benefit of the functionality retrieving information for future operations such as editing the file or using the file to combine with another file.

As per dependent claims 15-16, Kwok et al fails to specifically disclose a object in said first XSLT transform comprising instructions to override a call to an stub template initiated by said second XSLT transform with a call to a portion of said first XSLT transform for generating said at least one first feature of an output XSLT transform and a process in said second XSLT transform to call an abstract named XSLT template.

However, it was well-known in the art at the time of the invention for a process or a thread to interrupt another process/thread being processed by CPU operated by process schedulers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with process interrupt since it would have provided the benefit of interrupting process/threads by prioritizing process/threads with higher priority to be processed.

In addition, Li et al discloses the combination of a first stylesheet with a second stylesheet. Thus, combining stylesheets would have the features or elements of one of the stylesheet incorporated or inserted into the other stylesheet when the two are combined. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with Li et al's method since Li et al's method would have provided a customizable method of creating customizable stylesheets for converting documents.

Furthermore, Kwok et al and Li et al fail to specifically disclose including a call to an stub template. However, it was well-known in the art at the time of Applicant's invention that a process could produce a call that retrieves a stylesheet from memory, wherein listed as an abstract address, that could be used for future processes and operations. In conjunction with Li et al, the first stylesheet may be retrieved, and then another process may combined the first stylesheet with the second stylesheet. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's and Li et al's method with a process call to retrieve data since it would have provided the user the benefit of the functionality

retrieving information for future operations such as editing the file or using the file to combine with another file.

As per dependent Claim 29, Claim 29 recites similar limitations as Claim 9 and is similar rejected under rationale.

Response to Arguments

14. Applicant's arguments filed 24 July 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

15. As per Applicant's arguments on pages 12-13 in regards that Kwok et al does not discloses inheritance of a transform or inheritance of an object for generating a transform such as in Claim 1, "said first object is designed to inherit a second object for generating said XSLT transform," Examiner disagrees. Kwok et al discloses two objects, presentation rules and content rules being combined to form a style sheet. When the presentation rules and content rules are combined to form an XSLT transform, each are inheriting each other to become one, thus content rules are inheriting the presentation rules, as it can be viewed as the presentation rules are inheriting the content rules. Thus, a first object is designed to "inherit" a second object to generate said XSLT transform.

16. Furthermore, on Page 9, Applicant refers to item 21, third paragraph of the Office Action, which is referring to the rejection of Claim 9, that object-oriented programming and inheritance approaches are not disclosed in Kwok et al or Li. In response to

applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., object-oriented programming and inheritance) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Claim 9, recites a second object includes a call to a stub XSLT template that can be used by said first object to initiate the insertion of addition features into said at least one XSLT template, which in other words, involves calling a file to be used add features into a XSLT template.. As stated above for the rejection of claim 9, Kwok et al fails to specifically discloses wherein said second process includes a call to an abstract named XSLT template that can be used by said first process to initiate the insertion of additional features into said at least one XSLT template. However, Li et al discloses the combination of a first stylesheet with a second stylesheet. Thus, combining stylesheets would have the features or elements of one of the stylesheet incorporated or inserted into the other stylesheet when the two are combined. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with Li et al's method since Li et al's method would have provided a customizable method of creating customizable stylesheets for converting documents.

Kwok et al and Li et al fail to specifically disclose including a call to an abstract named XSLT template that can be used by said first process. However, it was well-known in the art at the time of Applicant's invention that a process could produce a call that retrieves a stylesheet from memory, wherein listed as an abstract address, that

could be used for future processes and operations. In conjunction with Li et al, the first stylesheet may be retrieved, and then another process may combined the first stylesheet with the second stylesheet. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's and Li et al's method with a process call to retrieve data since it would have provided the user the benefit of the functionality retrieving information for future operations such as editing the file or using the file to combine with another file.

17. Furthermore, on Page 13, second paragraph, Applicant argues that Kwok et al's content rules fail to use the input file to generate an output; however, Examiner disagrees. Paragraphs 0045 of Kwok et al discloses "content rules are generated according to the markup document." Thus, the content rules uses the markup document (input file) to generate a feature of the said XSLT transform since the rules are based on data from the markup document.

18. On page 14, paragraph 3, Applicant discloses the call to a stub template is a specific technique for implementing inheritance behaviors in the first component. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., call to a stub template is a specific technique for implementing inheritance behaviors in the first component) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims.

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See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Furthermore, second claim limitation of claim 17 clearly just states a second component comprising instructions to call to a stub XSLT template. In other words, the claim limitations basically just states having instructions to call the file, wherein it's a stub XSLT template. While Kwok et al may fail to disclose a second component comprising instruction to call to a stub XSLT template, it was well-known in the art at the time of Applicant's invention that a process could produce a call that retrieves a stylesheet (since an XSLT template is a stylesheet) from memory, wherein listed as an abstract (stub) address, that could be used for future processes and operations. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have combined Kwok et al's method with a process call to retrieve data since it would have provided the user the benefit of the functionality retrieving information for future operations such as editing the file or using the file to combine with another file.

Conclusion

19. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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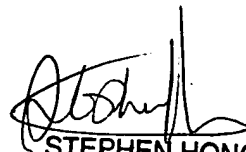
extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Faber whose telephone number is 571-272-2751. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 8am to 430pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David Faber
Patent Examiner
AU 2178



STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER